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LESSONS OF WAR CAUSE AMERICA TO REAWAKEN

President Wilson Says National Spirit of United States Has Been Reawakened Through Lessons of War in Europe

HOPES TO KEEP OUT OF CONFLICT

If Worst Comes, World Will Be Thrilled By Voice of New World Asserting Standard of Justice and Liberty

WASHINGTON, May 1.—America reawakened in national spirit through lessons of the war in Europe was the theme of an address by President Wilson today at the opening of the National Service School Military Encampment for Young Women. In concluding, the president voiced a warning that the honor and integrity of the United States cannot be tampered with. He prays that the country should not be drawn into war, but declared that if it should be, "in the great voice of national enthusiasm which would be raised, all the world would stand once more thrilled to hear the voice of the new world asserting the standards of justice and liberty."

The president expressed confidence that in time of trouble the great mass of foreign born citizens of the United States would be loyal. "I never had the slightest doubt of what would happen when America called upon those of her citizens born in other countries to come to the support of the flag," he said. "Why, they will come with cheers, they will come with a momentum which will make us realize that America has once more been cried awake out of every sort of distemper and dream and distraction, and that any man who dares tamper with the spirit of America will be cast out of the confidence of a great nation upon the instant."

The address follows: "It is with unaffected pleasure that I come to greet you as you have assembled for the interesting things you are going to do. I have always felt that there was very much more inspiration in things that were voluntarily done than in things that were done under official direction and by official summons. You have volunteered to come together without official suggestion in order to study some things which, while they are characteristic of the sort of comfort and assistance which women have been accustomed to offer, are, nevertheless, in this instance associated with a very great national conception and duty."

"We, of course, are living in the presence of conditions which we cannot yet assess, because they are unprecedented. The world never witnessed such a war as is now convulsing almost every part of the world except this part which is particularly loved and would seek to safeguard; and the very foundations of the ordinary life of nations have been disturbed, so deeply disturbed that no man can predict what the final settlement will be. And if this war has done nothing else, it has at least done this: It has made America aware of dangers which most of us had deemed unreal, and has made us aware that the danger of our own time is nothing less than the unsettlement of the foundations of civilization."

"Civilization does not rest upon war. It rests upon peace. It rests upon those things which men achieve by cooperation and mutual interest in one another. It does not flourish in the soil of hostility and antagonism, and a world war is a war in the presence of which civilization holds its breath and wonders if it will itself survive. As we see these great issues joined, we on this side of the water are done this great service. We are reminded of our spiritual relation not only to this great struggle, but particularly to this great nation of which we constitute parts, and our

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Fay Permitted to Question An Unfriendly Witness

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NEW YORK, May 1.—Lienenant Robert Fay, of the German army, on trial here will with two others charged with conspiracy to blow up vessels laden with munitions for the entente allies, today was extended the privilege by Judge Howe of cross-examining an unfriendly witness. He asserted that his attorney was not properly conducting a detail of the case.

Edward Brecker, a reporter employed by the New York World, was on the witness stand when Fay sprang to his feet and asked to conduct the cross-examination.

"My counsel," he said, "cannot defend me because he is not conversant with many details of the case." Fay's lawyer, former Assistant District Attorney Unger, appeared stunned, and the court adjourned to

NOT INTERESTED IN POLITICAL FORTUNES OF SELF OR OTHERS

—Col. Theodore Roosevelt

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NEW YORK, May 1.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt on his return here tonight from Chicago issued a statement expressing gratification with the reception of his views on "preparedness, national duty and Americanism" in the middle west. Mr. Roosevelt declared he is not interested in the political fortunes of himself and others, and, after outlining the principles advocated in recent speeches, said:



Col. Roosevelt

"It cannot be said too often that this is a time of crisis in the nation's career. We are now laying down the foundation and the controlling lines of a new era in our history. Everything I can do will be done to see that the people, west and east, realize the facts and act accordingly."

"No act of mine, by no word of mine, has the grave question been involved in factional politics. In every state in which the law governs such matters I have promptly withdrawn my name from all factional struggles. In a cable message from Trinidad on March 3, last, I requested and insisted that my friends in Massachusetts refrain from such contest and I would have invoked the law there as I did in other states if there had been such

a law. In that statement, I also said that I was not interested in the political fortunes either of myself or others, and I have resolutely struck to that determination. I have not expressed and do not intend to express myself as being for or against any man."

"As regards myself I do not believe that the delegates ought to nominate me at Chicago unless they are prepared wholeheartedly and without reserve to make the fight along the lines above outlined. I am fighting for certain great and vital principles. Those who take their stand in such a matter because of factional or personal prejudice are either lacking in patriotism or else are blind to the tremendous forces at work the world over. In the midst of a tragedy without parallel in the world's history, the work to be done is not that of the politician, but of the patriot."

"For that reason I most earnestly hope that the delegates who go to Chicago will nominate some man on whom republicans and progressives can combine, and who, moreover, can be heartily supported by all independent citizens and particularly by all independent democrats who are loyal to the nationalism of Andrew Jackson and who are prepared to put the vital honor and interest of this nation above all mere partisan considerations. I hope they will choose a man upon whom all can unite and who, if elected, we can be absolutely certain will put the principles above set forth into actual effect in the interest of the country."

MAY DAY IS MARKED BY RIOT IN PITTSBURG DISTRICT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1.—Angered because workmen refused to join their ranks, 5,000 striking employees of the Westinghouse plants forcibly entered the mills of four big steel companies in Rankin and Braddock lanes today, attacked employees and caused property damage amounting to several hundred dollars.

One rioter was arrested, but hundreds of the strikers attacked the police with stones and rescued the prisoner. The rioting lasted three hours and was the most serious that has occurred since the strike began.

Hopes for an early settlement of the strike of street car men which went into effect last midnight and which has tied up every line in Allegheny county with the exception of three interurban, were held out at a conference between Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong, newspaper publishers, officials of the Pittsburgh Railway company, and a committee of union men here tonight. The conference began at four o'clock this afternoon and was still in session at midnight.

Labor Troubles in Gotham
NEW YORK, May 1.—May Day, featured here by a monster parade of union workers, also was marked by the beginning of new labor disorders, as well as the settlement of several strikes in the metropolitan district.

The paraders, carrying banners and placards passed up Fifth avenue for several miles and returned to Wash-

ington Square, the starting point, by way of Madison avenue. The garment workers later held a mass meeting preparatory to the calling off of the strike tomorrow, following the lockout put into effect by the manufacturers last week.

The day began with a strike of engineers and firemen on tug boats and lighters in New York harbor and adjacent waterways, but by nightfall, many of the owners had acceded to the demands for increased wages, and the water traffic situation, which was threatened with an almost complete tie-up was much improved.

Negotiations between the engineers and firemen and their employers continued tonight, a satisfactory settlement was expected.

About a thousand dock laborers went on strike in Brooklyn for an increase in wages hampering the movement of freight by one large docking concern.

It was announced that the strike of 2,000 jewelry workers, which had been in progress for three months, had been settled. The workers received an eight hour day, time and a half for overtime, and the abolition of home work system.

The terms of the agreement between the 175,000 coal miners of the anthracite fields and the operators were announced. The tri-district board representing the miners declared its approval of the agreement and it is expected the miners

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COMPULSION IS COMING WITH END OF VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
LONDON, May 1.—The next few days session of parliament it is expected, will be as interesting as any since the war began. The government must attempt to pass legislation for recruiting, which probably will take the form of compulsion for all with an interval for further voluntary enlistment.

The rebellion in Ireland and the impossible task imposed upon Major

General Townshend in Mesopotamia are likely to be the subjects of harsh criticism. General Townshend's surrender at Kut-el-Amara is the bitterest blow to British pride since the death of Gordon at Khartoum. But the general absorption of Irish affairs has prevented the tragic episode from filling the public mind as it otherwise would.

A majority of the newspapers hold the government responsible for the Irish outbreak, while the opposition attributes to civilian mismanagement the disaster to the army at Kut-el-Amara. Others contend that the expedition was justified by its work in holding a large Turkish army around Bagdad during the winter, which otherwise might have participated in an attack on Egypt. They also consider the position of the Turks dangerous because of the possibility of their being caught between the Russians from the north and Persia and Lieut. General George Gorringe's relieving force, which is far from a negligible factor.

In ordinary times, either Premier Asquith's withdrawal of the recruiting bill last week in the face of a hostile house; Augustine Birrell's management of Irish affairs, or the loss of General Townshend's division probably would create an immediate crisis, possibly resulting in a vote of want of confidence in the government. But the fact that the present cabinet includes the leaders of three parties and that no alternative which has been suggested commands any strong support will serve to keep the government going. Mr. Birrell's resignation, however, would cause no surprise.

DUBLIN REBELS SURRENDER AND CITY NOW QUIET

British Troops and Royal Irish Constabulary Bring About Surrender of Rebels and Citizens of Irish Capital Breathe Easier

PRISONERS TAKEN TO ENGLAND

In City of Cork Hopes Are Entertained Arms Will Be Handed In Today—In Ennisceorthy Unconditional Surrender Is Made

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
The British troops and the royal Irish constabulary have brought about the surrender of all the rebel forces in Dublin and the people of the Irish capital for the first time in a week, are able to move freely about the city unendangered by bullets of rebel snipers.

In the country districts of the island the rebels also are laying down their arms and quiet is said to prevail in most of the places where disorder previously had been reported to exist. A large number of the 1,000 prisoners taken in Dublin have been sent to England.

Dublin Rebels Surrender

LONDON, May 1.—All the rebels in Dublin have surrendered and those in the country districts are doing likewise according to an official statement issued this evening.

The statement says: "All the rebels in Dublin have surrendered and the city is reported quiet and safe. The rebels in the country districts are surrendering to the mobile columns."

"There were 1,000 prisoners in Dublin yesterday, of whom 439 were sent to England last night."

"It is reported from Queenstown that hopes were entertained that arms would be handed in today in the city of Cork."

"During the night of April 30-May 1, the rebels in Ennisceorthy made an offer to surrender their leaders and their arms on condition that the rank and file be allowed to return to their homes. They were informed that the only terms that could be entertained were unconditional surrender. These terms were accepted by them at 4 o'clock this morning. It was reported that the rebels were surrendering today on these terms."

"A column composed of soldiers and royal Irish constabulary captured several prisoners in the neighborhood of Verna county (Wexford) today, Wicklow, Arklow, Donlavin, Bagenstown and New Ross, and the counties of Carlow, Clare, Limerick and Kerry are generally quiet. The whole of Ulster is quiet."

Dublin Becoming Normal

DUBLIN, May 1. (Via London).—A return to normal conditions is being accomplished gradually in Dublin, and it now is possible to give the first complete account of the happenings of the last week. Hitherto, news of the Dublin uprising has reached the outside world in fragmentary form, owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication, the conflict of reports and the frequent conflict of statements, but the collapse of the rebellion has removed these conditions in great part, and the story of the uprising, from the time it began last Monday, may now be given in proper sequence in the light of information obtained from authoritative sources.

What occurred was as follows: Monday: The first move was a dash by members of the Sinn Fein into the general postoffice. Many of these men were in the uniform of the Irish volunteers, a body formed at the time men of Ulster organized against granting home rule its object being to resist any attempt by Ulster to oppose the home rule law.

Soon afterward, firing opened in the neighboring streets, for the rebels immediately shot down any man in khaki. Several officers and men of the regular army thus fell victim in the first few minutes of the revolt.

The authorities, unprepared at first to deal with the uprising ordered the police and soldiers to retreat to their quarters none of them being armed. In the meantime the rebels, according to their pre-arranged plan, seized other points in the city.

The authorities were powerless, with the troops at their disposal to dislodge or attempt to comot the rebels, who, however, made a great mistake, which eventually cost them dearly. They either forgot to seize the telephone exchange or did not think it worth their attention. Thus, the authorities were able to send a call to the military officers at camp Curragh, some 20 miles away. From this point a considerable body of troops was immediately dispatched.

The situation in the morning was virtually unchanged except that the rebels apparently had increased in numbers and spread in small parties about the city. Sniping prevailed and numbers of casualties occurred among soldiers and civilians. No effort was undertaken on this day to turn the rebels out of their strongholds, as the force of military

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TROOPS TO STAY IN MEXICO UNTIL BRIGANDAGE IS ENDED

Events of Importance Are Believed To Be Impending

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

COLUMBUS, N. M., May 1.—Military authorities at the base camp here appeared to believe tonight that events of some importance in the Mexican situation are impending. A spirit of anticipation seemed to be manifest over the reservation, although no definite reason was offered. Soldiers of the garrison were being kept close to the reservation in readiness for any move warranted by developments. Four companies of infantry received marching orders today and it is believed they will get under way tomorrow.

It is known that General J. J. Pershing, expeditionary commander is being kept closely in touch with the conferences in El Paso and Juarez and is basing his plans accordingly. A long and what was said to be an important message from El Paso was transmitted to him over the army wireless today, but no inkling of its contents was given out here.

From military headquarters came the statement that "there have been no new developments in the field, and all operations are at a standstill pending the result of the conferences."

A report that a detachment under Colonel James B. Erwin had been engaged by Mexicans was denied.

Four new aeroplanes, which arrived today, were being prepared immediately for service. The new machines are high powered tractor biplanes, capable of flying at an elevation, it was said, of 15,000 feet and at a speed of 100 miles an hour. They are so constructed that they can easily clear the peaks of the continental divide, it was pointed out.

An unofficial report reaching here today placed Villa, with a small band of chosen followers near the Sonora border in the vicinity of Toluca on the Riochichinas and about twenty-five miles southwest of Guerrero. The report, however, was vague and was given consideration only as a rumor.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE INDEFINITE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The administration's fight for the senate Philippine bill with its Clarke amendment authorizing independence for the islands within four years was lost in the house tonight. After voting 212 to 165 to strike out the Clarke amendment, the house by a vote of 251 to 71 passed as a substitute for the entire measure the Jones bill, providing for a greater measure of self government in the house, and carrying a preamble declaring the intention of the United States to grant independence ultimately but without fixing a date.

Over the heated protest of administration leaders, the house, by a vote of 262 to 154 instructed its conferees not to agree to any declaration setting a definite time for granting the islands their independence. Speaker Clark named representatives Jones of Virginia and Garret of Tennessee, democrats and Towney of Iowa, republican as conferees.

Now the bill goes to conference between the two houses, with the opponents of the Clarke amendment satisfied that it is dead at least for this session of congress.

The house remained in session until late tonight to take the final vote. Thirty democrats joined the solid republicans.

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OBREGON MAKES NO COMMENT ON BORDER PLANS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

EL PASO, Tex., May 1.—Information from Washington that Secretary Baker had instructed General Scott and General Funston to make it plain to General Obregon that any agreement reached at their conference here must not be based on any plan for immediate withdrawal was received with gravity in Juarez tonight.

General Obregon refused any comment, saying he would await developments at his next conference with the Americans. This, it was expected tonight, will take place tomorrow, although it was thought possible that it might be delayed until after the regular Tuesday cabinet meeting at Washington. Among other Mexican officials gloom was openly expressed. It was pointed out that General Obregon had come to the border chiefly to persuade Generals Scott and Funston that the American expeditionary forces should be withdrawn at once.

Secretary Baker's instructions to the American conferees were regarded as completely blocking the hopes of the Mexican minister of war.

Speculation in El Paso tonight dealt with the report that General Obregon will make to the proposals Generals Scott and Funston will present at the next conference.

In some quarters it was pointed out that the only course he could take

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STILL SEEK VILLA'S BODY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, May 1.—The following telegram dated at Cusuhuirachic, Mexico and signed by Colonel Carlos Carranza, was received here today by Juan T. Burns, consul general for the de facto government of Mexico: "Have found in mountains near here cave where Villa was hiding. Clothing and medical supplies left behind, indicate efforts to cure his wounds. Believe he is dead and am trying to locate his body."

Carlos Carranza, a nephew of General Carranza, is the officer who first reported that he had found the body of Villa at San Francisco Borja, about five miles south of Cusuhuirachic. Two weeks ago last Sunday he was reported to be bringing the body to Chihuahua.

There has been a revival of the police regulation against crowds gathering on the street, or the holding of street meetings of any kind, which might result in friction between Mexicans and Americans. Tonight for the first time in many weeks, the provost guard on duty in the main part of Douglas appeared armed with rifles, in addition to the pistols and clubs they usually carry. The border patrol is reported to have been doubled tonight. This is merely a precautionary measure.

General P. Elias Calles, military governor of Sonora, denied today through Consul Ives G. Leveque, that he had gone to El Paso for any other purpose than to report to General Alvaro Obregon on the progress of the Yaqui Indians campaign in Sonora, and financial matters in the state.

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President Wilson Has Not Altered His Purpose to Keep American Force in Border Region Until Order Has Been Restored

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, May 1.—President Wilson has not altered his purpose to keep American troops in the border region of Mexico until brigandage has come to an end.

After a brief conference at the White House today, Secretary Baker prepared further instructions for Generals Scott and Funston, sought by the officers as a result of their conference with General Obregon, Carranza's war minister. The message went forward tonight. Its contents were not revealed but both Secretary Lansing and Secretary Baker said there had been no change in the administration's policy.

It is believed the American conferees sought additional instructions upon the view of the de facto government that the American expedition should be withdrawn at once. As General Scott had no power to discuss this matter he presented what the Mexican war minister had to say to Washington.

Eliso Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate, called on Secretary Lansing during the day to renew his argument in favor of the early withdrawal. He followed closely the line taken by General Obregon in his exchange of views with Generals Scott and Funston. He was informed that the state department would not take up any diplomatic discussion on this subject, as urged by General Carranza, until after the military conference at El Paso had been concluded.

Later Mr. Arredondo indicated the feeling of his government that the American expedition already had accomplished its real purpose—the elimination of Villa and his adherents—and that longer occupation of Mexican territory by American troops was serving only to undermine the control of the de facto government over the general situation in Mexico.

The ambassador acted under general instructions from his government in renewing his request for a reply to General Carranza's note suggesting that the time had come to take up the question of withdrawal. He had heard nothing directly or indirectly from the conference at El Paso and said his efforts with the state department were independent of General Obregon's discussion with General Scott.

The dispatch sent to General Scott tonight was supplemental to one sent yesterday. It was prepared by Secretary Baker after a brief conference with the president and later talks with Secretary Lansing and Counselor Felt of the state department.

Although the message is a brief one, it was impossible to get it into code until late in the day, preventing a continuance of the border conference before tomorrow.

The reports of the conference are signed jointly by Generals Scott and Funston. So far as is known, they have contained no recommendations from the two officers, merely stating what had been said and asking for such information as they thought necessary in order to pursue discussions. Lacking explicit instructions, it is doubtful that General Scott would attempt to make any reply to General Obregon's request for the withdrawal of the troops. There is little doubt that the additional instructions outline the administration's view in this regard so clearly that General Obregon will have no doubts as to what General Carranza will be told when a reply to his note is made.

In some quarters in touch with Mexican developments, it was said that the president was handling the situation personally and had no question for decision to lay before his cabinet tomorrow. The flat statements of all administration officials that there had been no change of policy bore out this idea.

It was stated officially that no formal demand for withdrawal of the troops had been made by any representative of the de facto government. State department advisers today said arrangements had been made to transport American refugees at Manzanillo to the United States. The steamer Newport will sail from Manzanillo May 4, probably for San Diego, Cal. A score or more of Americans have been awaiting transportation from that point.

Reports from Piedras Negras said a new issue of Mexican currency would be issued.

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REDOUBLING VIGILANCE OF TROOPS ALONG THE BORDER

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DOUGLAS, Ariz., May 1.—Increased alertness on the part of the American soldiers stationed here was not lessened today and has resulted in an increase of the public nervousness. On both sides of the border the situation is admitted to be growing more tense with every day of uncertainty.

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Hope For An Agreement On Army Reorganization Bill

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Hope for an agreement in conference on the army reorganization bill seemed brighter tonight after an all day session of the conference committee in which a basis for negotiation of defenses between the senate and house on the regular army was reached.

Senate conferees agreed to yield on the proposed standing army of 250,000 men and to accept a peace strength of 180,000 men, provided the house would accept the expansion system of organization in the senate bill. Under this system the regular army could be increased in time of conflict to 250,000 or more. House conferees tentatively agreed to this proposition upon which to base agreements as to detail. The Chamberlain bill before it was amended in the senate placed the maximum strength of the regular army at about 180,000 men, whereas the house bill let it at 140,000.

Although the conferees are exerting every possible effort to reach a complete agreement some of them fear the all disputed points cannot be worked out without referring some points back to the senate and house for further instructions.